(XXXIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1690.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1779.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *December* 10.

COLONEL Barre moved, that copies of the laſt general returns of the land forces, including the militia, now ſerving in Great-Britain, be laid before the houſe.

Mr. Jenkinſon objected to the motion for the ſame reaſon, he ſaid, as a ſimilar one, tending to diſcloſe the ſtate of the navy, had been diſcharged from the houſe but a few days before, namely, that no dangerous diſcovery might at this very critical time be made to the enemy. He obſerved, that as the debates of the houſe were regularly printed, he conceived it would be very improper to comply with the motion, although, as the honourable member had ſtated, the houſe had, in the preceding ſeſſion, agreed to the production of the accounts now called for.

Colonel Barre now ſtated his reaſons at large for the motion he had taken the liberty to make, and which was meant to be followed by ſeveral others of the ſame nature. It was truly curious, he ſaid, that the honourable gentleman who had ſo lately ſucceeded to the office of a noble lord, or who perhaps was only *elect* to the office, ſhould already appear ſo great a proncient in the rules of that office, as to deny every matter of uſeful information that ſhould be called for from his ſide of the houſe. It was ſtill more curious, that a motion of ſo ſimple a nature, that could not convey any information to the enemy of which they are not already in full poſſeſſion of, but which would tend to remove that ignorance from the houſe which he eſteemed to be its greateſt diſgrace, ſhould at this imminent and moſt dangerous criſis be refuſed. Good God! ſays the honourable member, how long are we to continue in ignorance, which has already loſt us half the empire? We are refuſed the communication of that which I venture to ſay every miniſter, and every intelligent and active officer of France, perfectly underſtands. Is it not a ſhame, and a diſgrace, that the people of France ſhould know more of the ſtate of our navy and army than nine tenths of the gentlemen in this houſe? I made this motion, continues he, for various reaſons; I wiſhed to aſcertain the ſtate of defence in which this country ſtands at preſent. Laſt year, to the ſhame and criminal conviction of the miniſtry, I proved that our national inland defence was ſhort of 40,000 men, including the militia. The miniſtry dared to diſcover that to the French; and principally for that reaſon, though he had others, did he bring in the preſent bill, to ſhew France that we were now in poſſeſſion of three times the number. Another, and alſo a principal reaſon, was to diſcover if we meant to ſend any more of our regular troops to America. He had heard that we meant ſtill to purſue that *dark, bloody buſineſs*; that ſome of the beſt, braveſt, and moſt veteran regiments now in Britain, were to be ſent there immediately. He intended, he ſaid, to follow this with ſome other motions; one, to have an account of the troops ſerving in Ireland, for the ſame purpoſe as the former; a third, to have an account of the troops ſerving in the Weſt-Indies. The neceſſity of this motion, he was ſenſible, would be apparent to the houſe, when they conſidered that, in the inſtance of Dominica, the houſe, as well as the nation at large, had been altogether ignorant that there were but forty-one men in the garriſon, to manage one hundred and ſixty pieces of cannon, and twenty mortars; and that the governor had even written home for more troops, to prevent the "ſtores in the garriſon from being plundered and ſtolen." Seventy thouſand pounds had been expended on the fortifications of the harbour, where nature had combined with art for its defence, and having placed it in the midſt of the French iſlands, rendered it our vicegerent to receive ſuit and ſervice from them all as vaſſals. He alſo intended to move for the proper papers, to inform the houſe of the periods when the regiments levied in England and Scotland by voluntary ſubſcription or gift laſt year, were ſeverally compleated. This, he ſaid, he did, becauſe he conceived there were great partialities obſerved towards the noblemen and gentlemen of the northern part of this country, in the raiſing of theſe regiments; and he wiſhed to be informed whether this meaſure had been effectual towards the end that was propoſed. He was very well informed that great partialities had taken place. He knew not why that particular corner of the king's dominions had been preferred, and deemed the moſt eligible for the purpoſe of levying regiments. But if there was any good reaſon for preferring that part of the country, and which had induced government to treat with a degree of contempt offers of the ſame nature from perſons in this part of the kingdom; yet he wiſhed to know why it was permitted to thoſe northern noblemen and gentlemen to come into the ſtreets of London and Dublin, expreſſly againſt the ſpirit of their propoſals, and pull off the *breeches* of Engliſhmen and Iriſhmen, to fill up their highland regiments.

Mr. Stanley ſpoke next, and very warmly and pointedly urged the charge of partiality againſt the miniſters. He ſaid, the inhabitants of Liverpool and Mancheſter had once put a confidence in adminiſtration which they did not deſerve; but they, as well as all others, had at length their eyes opened (alluding to himſelf and his brother lord Derby). They were no longer deceived, deluded, or miſled; and they had the greateſt cauſe now to lament they ever were.

Lord North warmly oppoſed the motion. The honourable member, he ſaid, ſeemed to think himſelf entitled to have the accounts laid on the table, becauſe they had been ſo at a leſs imminent moment than the preſent. He thought, however, that no general propoſition could be made of the productions of ſtate papers; it could be early regulated by the neceſſities of the time; and he never would agree that a motion of ſuch a nature ſhould become annual, and paſs as a matter of courſe.

Colonel Murray ſpoke to the regiment that his nephew, the duke of Athol, raiſed. He ſaid it was compleat within ſeventy men; there being now one thouſand and ten rank and file, of which only fifteen were Engliſh, and twenty-five Iriſh.

Mr. T. Townſhend warmly defended the militia; inveighed againſt the partialities that had been ſhewn, and gave an inſtance, in the duke of Richmond, of a noble peer, to whom the nation looked up with confidence, as to a man in whom ſhe placed the deareſt dependence, and whoſe offer was rejected, though it was more favourable, in point of expence at leaſt, than thoſe that were accepted.

Mr. Burke indulged for a few minutes that ſpirit of genuine and pointed raillery, at the expence of the noble lord in the blue ribbon, which is ſo peculiarly his talent.

Mr. Fox ludicrouſly remarked on the impartiality of government, that they made no diſtinction between thoſe who obliged them for nothing, and thoſe who obliged them for pay. The towns of Mancheſter and Liverpool give their regiments for nothing, and Scotland gives her regiments for a certain ſum of money, and yet this is impartial favour.

Colonel Barre, after riſing to explain, with a remarkable degree of warmth, animated zeal, and honeſt ardour, depicted the ſtate of our falling empire—"Whether we are to meet here *another* ſeſſion, ſays he, or whether we are to ſit the *preſent* one, I know not—but this I know, that the times are ſerious—are critical—are dangerous. Upon my word they are ſerious. I wiſh to do my duty. I mean to do my duty. I'll ſay no more. I am unequal to the taſk. *There may however be ſtruggles.* And the vengeance of the nation may yet be wreaked on thoſe miniſters, who have brought it to the loweſt ebb of miſery and diſtreſs—who have diſmembered it of thirteen colonies, and who may, ere long, add to theſe calamities what I tremble to think on.—I have done."

After ſome further deſultory debate, the houſe divided on the queſtion, when there appeared

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March 2. Yeſterday at one o'clock, the lord mayor, attended by the two ſheriffs, his chaplain, mace and ſword-bearers, the aldermen Plomer, Hayley, Eidaile, and Bull; the chamberlaine, town-clerk, Meſſrs. Gates and Miller, the two city-marſhals, the marſhals-men, and about 20 commoners, went in proceſſion from Guildhall to St. James's, where being introduced by the lord in waiting, they preſented the following addreſs, on the ſafe delivery of the queen of another prince.

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled.

"*Moſt gracious ſovereign,*

"WE your majeſty's ever loyal and faithful ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, humbly beſeech your majeſty to accept our moſt ſincere and dutiful congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the queen, and the auſpicious birth of another prince.

"Every addition to your majeſty's family creates a new object of public care; for the bleſſings enjoyed under your majeſty's illuſtrious predeceſſors, have brought your grateful people to believe, that in every new branch they ſhall find a new ſecurity. Permit us truly to aſſure your majeſty, that the love of your loyal citizens to every part of the houſe of Brunſwick, has no bounds but thoſe which our preſervation demands.

"Well knowing that your majeſty's true honour muſt ariſe from the proſperity of your ſubjects, and having often been aſſured by your majeſty, that you make that the firſt wiſh of your heart, pardon us, Sir, that we preſume to entreat your majeſty, with the utmoſt humility, to review the public tranſactions of your majeſty's reign; to believe how ſincerely and entirely your truſty citizens, during that period, *have been actuated by a conſtant wiſh to ſupport the true dignity of their ſovereign, and to preſerve his realm entire*; and we implore your majeſty ſo far to receive us into your favour, as to truſt that our future conduct will be prompted by the ſame wiſh, and the leaſt attention to our dutiful petitions and deſires be acknowledged with the moſt perfect gratitude."

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"I thank you for your dutiful congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another prince.—I ſhall always receive expreſſions of loyalty from the city of London with great ſatisfaction."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 16.

"The courier which the French ambaſſador here ſent to Verſailles, with the anſwer of the ſtates-general to his laſt memorial, is ſaid to have returned laſt Saturday, and as nothing has yet appeared relative to the formidable regulations which he threatened to publiſh, it is apprehended the French government have altered their tone."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Feb. 20.

"The great bankruptcies in this city, which have been before mentioned, could not fail to involve many others in their fall. The chamber of accounts has already diſpoſed of the effects of ſeveral perſons concerned in receiving the royal revenues, and have juſt been obliged to put their ſeals on one of the treaſurers of bridges, &c. who has diſappeared. The lieutenant of the police has alſo ſealed up the effects of a receiver of taxes, who was one of the greateſt fitters out of armed ſhips for America, and who was ſuppoſed to have gained immenſe ſums by his great commerce with the American inſurgents."

CHARLESTOWN, *South Carolina, April* 21.

The brave ſergeant Jaſper (who ſo gallantly, during the hotteſt of the fire of Sir Peter Parker's ſquadron upon fort Moultrie, in 1776, took up the flag that had been ſhot down, and planted it upon the ramparts) has lately given a new proof of his courage and addreſs: he, with another ſergeant, a few days ago, croſſed Savannah river, took, and brought to major general Lincoln's head quarters, two captains, named Scott and Young, of the Britiſh troops in Georgia.

Yeſterday odds were betted that there would not be a Britiſh ſoldier in Georgia, Eaſt or Weſt Florida, the Bahama or Bermuda iſlands, on the 20th day of July next.

Whenever the Britiſh army may withdraw, or forced to quit the continent, it is ſaid to be determined, to ſend as many of the loyal refugees as ſhall then remain with it, to garriſon the ſeveral forts in the Weſt-India iſlands, and to incorporate the reſt in ſuch regular regiments as may be moſt reduced.

BOSTON, *May* 7.

Summary of the freſheſt news from Europe, extracted from Scotch papers of January and February, 1779.

Sir Hugh Palliſer, on the trial of admiral Keppel, had thirty-five witneſſes: Keppel double that number. The former ſent a letter to the admiral by a moſt reſpectable captain. Keppel ſent for anſwer, he could receive no letters till the determination of the court-martial. The Deu Amis, French Indiaman, was taken by the Knight privateer; the prize met afterwards with a ſchooner, having twenty-four Engliſh, and as many French on board, of which only ten of the former, and five of the latter were preſerved: The remainder of the French, the moment the ſhip ſtruck, leapt overboard; one in the confuſion took with him a box of diamonds, worth 16000l. ſterling, another a wedge of gold, weighing 12 pounds, both of which were loſt as well as the men. The Belle Poule in the begining of January laſt, had ſent into Breſt no leſs than twenty ſail of prizes. A malignant ſickneſs had raged in the garriſon of Senegal, and carried off the governor and principal officers, and five out of ſix of the white inhabitants. In this condition they are apprehenſive of an attack from the French. Lloyd's liſt of prizes carried into France, was high in the month of January. Miniſtry have much weakened their influence in Scotland, by favouring the bill for repealing the laws againſt popery, which after creating an high termination in that kingdom, they have been obliged to give up: the repeal has quietly taken place in England. They were in England ſo ſure of the ſucceſs of Campbell in Georgia, that before receiving any accounts of it, orders had been iſſued for Mr. Stokes, chief juſtice of that province, and the other officers, to prepare to embark and reſume their offices there. Six prizes arrived at Breſt in one day, viz. 30th December; the moſt conſiderable of which was taken by a French privateer, called the American. The chevalier de Terray, ſailed from Breſt about the middle of January, for the Eaſt-Indies, with ſeven ſhips of the line, and five armed veſſels with 4000 men on board; beſides the legion of the duke de Lauzeen. At a grand feaſt given by the farmers general in Ruſſia, on the empreſs's birth-day, more than an hundred of the common people, through exceſs of eating and drinking, were found dead in the ſtreets; and it was thought the whole number either dead, or expected to die from the ſame cauſe, would exceed a thouſand. A cartel for exchange of priſoners is at length ſettled between France and England. An impreſs bill for the recruit of the army has paſſed with little oppoſition. Lord Nugent in the houſe of commons on the 19th of January, moved for further relief to Ireland, in trade and manufactures, particularly the cotton: he drew a melancholy picture of that kingdom, and appealed to Sir George Saville for the truth of it. Eſtates had fallen to 16 and 14 years purchaſe, and no purchaſers even on thoſe terms; the ſtreets of Dublin ſwarmed with manufacturers that were ſtarving: a ſecretary of ſtate, was then in Ireland, ſent on purpoſe to repreſent to adminiſtration the deplorable condition of that kingdom, which only thoſe could form a proper idea of, who had read the accounts of the famine at Calcutta. Propoſals have been brought into the parliament of Paris for legalizing proteſtant marriages in France, which was referred to the king. The empreſs queen, by an ordinance, prohibits the ſale of prizes brought in by any foreign veſſels, in any part of her dominions. While the late act paſſed in England, repeals the laws that impriſons popiſh prieſts and inſtructors of youth for exerciſing their functions, diſſenting miniſters and ſchool-maſters, who do not ſubſcribe the 39 articles, remain ſubject to [illegible] impriſonment: Dr. Robertſon, the hiſtorian, [illegible] favour of the popiſh bill for Scotland. The [illegible] M. Necker, a financier of France, are much celebrated. The Caledonian Mercury of Jan. 16, ſays, "The [illegible] tereſt of the miniſtry has already received a conſiderable ſhock in Scotland, and if they perſiſt in their infatuated attempts, it will be altogether extinguiſhed." At the beginning of admiral Keppel's trial, policies reſpecting the iſſue of it, were opened in the coffee-houſes in London; but the evidences in favour of the admiral appearing ſo numerous and clear, they were ſoon laid aſide. There are ſtrong hints in the late papers, of a

general pacification; at leaſt of withdrawing the troops from America; lord Amherſt having given his opinion that war cannot be carried on againſt France and America together; other paragraphs, however, announce a ſtrong reinforcement for America, and a vigorous campaign. It was ſaid, lord Carliſle would ſucceed lord Sandwich, and governor Johnſtone Sir Hugh Palliſer; and lord Howe admiral Keppel. The mobs in Scotland were ſo violent as not to be reſtrained by the magiſtrates, aided by the military; ſeveral popiſh places of worſhip had been pulled down. Supplies for the preſent year in Ireland, borrowed at 8 per cent. nine millions for England, at the ſame enormous premium, and a new tax on wheels and maid ſervants. One of the clerks in an high office, has betrayed to France, the cypher of certain diſpatches of great importance, between the courts of London, Berlin, and Peterſborough. Capt. Pownal in the Apollo, had carried into Plymouth, a French frigate of 36 guns. General Clinton is ſaid to have deſired to be recalled, and Sir Guy Carlton to have refuſed his place. France preſſes Holland to defend the rights of her neutrality, and the miniſterial writers in England will have it, that Holland reſents this treatment; their opponents ſay, Holland knows too well her own intereſt; and the inclinations of her merchants; and moreover, muſt find herſelf obliged to pay particular reſpect to the houſes of Bourbon and Auſtria, now united: the talk of overtures from that republic to America, confirms this latter opinion.

FISH-KILL, *May 5.*

Laſt week a party of tories perpetrated a moſt horrid murder on the body of capt. Hopper of Peramus: ſome villains were heard breaking open the ſtable door, in order to carry off his horſes; his wife hearing the noiſe, called to her huſband, who went out in his ſhirt on the balcony, and called to them, lads what are you a doing? On which their centinel ſhot him through the body. After they had taken the horſes out of the ſtable, they came to the houſe, forced it open, and coming to the wounded man, who had caſt himſelf on the bed, immediately thruſt their bayonets into his body ſeveral times, continuing the barbarity while they heard a groan; and, leaſt life might be ſtill remaining in him, they cut both his arms with a knife, in the moſt inhuman manner. The villain who ſhot him, had been his neighbour and companion from his youth. Notwithſtanding the many wounds capt. Hopper received, he lived two days, and told the names of his attrocious murderers. Providence, ere long, we doubt not, will ſuffer the murderers to fall into the hands of juſtice, to receive the reward of their evil deeds. It is ſurely time for us to be rouſed! every one ſhould exert himſelf in taking up ſtrolling vagrants, who have been ſuffered too long to rove at large; many of whom know the country well, and improve it to the moſt villainous purpoſes, by trepanning the credulous and unwary, and count it a merit to rob and murder.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May 15.*

By a gentleman from Suffolk, we are informed, that Mr. Brickell, a delegate from Nanſemond county, the rev. Thomas Davis, and the rev. Henry John Burgeſs, have unfortunately fallen into the enemy's hands; that four young gentlemen, who were reconnoitering at ſome diſtance from the town, were alſo captured, and capt. Richard Davis killed by a party of Heſſians. The enemy, after taking poſſeſſion of the town, broke up the bridge, and burnt two veſſels belonging to Mr. Cowper.

An expreſs this moment arrived in town, brings a poſitive account of the enemy's having burnt all Suffolk, except the civil and religious houſes; that a party of their men (mounted on ſtolen horſes) were gone to South Quay, the others advancing towards Smithfield, but on hearing the militia, &c. were on the road, they changed their route, and are now returning towards Portſmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 22.*

Extract of a letter from Thomſon Maſon to the preſident of congreſs, dated Leeſburg, May 17, 1779.

"My ſon, who is immediately from Hampton, informs me, that about forty ſail of the enemy appeared in Hampton road on Sunday the ninth inſt. On Monday they attacked our fort at Portſmouth, where major Matthews commanded with one hundred and fifty men. They were repulſed. They renewed their attack on Tueſday morning, but the fort was gallantly defended till four in the afternoon, when perceiving that the enemy had landed a great number of men, and were marching round to attack it on the land ſide, major Matthews ſpiked up his cannon, deſtroyed his ſtores, burned three fine ſhips of war we had on the ſtocks there, and marched off. A ſmall party of thirty of the enemy, who had marched up to the Great Bride, were intercepted by the militia, fourteen killed and ſixteen taken priſoners. The enemy have with them three thouſand men only; and I have the pleaſure to inform you that the militia of the lower counties are turning out with great alacrity."

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

BALTIMORE, *May 25.*

The troops now aſſembled for the defence of this town, are commanded by general Buchanan.

A number of alert young gentlemen, of this town, handſomely accoutred, and mounted on noble ſteeds, richly capariſoned, have joined gen. Buchanan's troops, to act as a corps of light dragoons, as long as their country ſhall appear to need their perſonal ſervices in the field.

The hon. capt. Chetwynd, of the 46th, capt. Cadogan, of the 49th, and lieut. Velancy, of the 55th, Britiſh regiments, lately died of fevers at St. Lucia, where the Britiſh ſoldiery and ſeamen are, it is ſaid, very ſickly.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, a courier paſſed through this town, on his way to Philadelphia, with diſpatches for congreſs. By him we learn, that though it had been for ſome time believed, on the information of deſerters, that gen. Knyphauſon commanded the enemy's troops in Virginia, yet it is now aſſerted, on better authority, that brig. gen. Matthews is the commanding officer, and that the forces conſiſt of two Heſſian regiments, one of Britiſh guards, and another of Iriſh volunteers—that a detachment of 300 men had made a rapid march to Suffolk, and burnt that town, 5 houſes excepted, with 1500 barrels of pork, and had made a number of the inhabitants priſoners—that a ſmall party had been at Smithfield, and taken away the wife of old Goodrich—that col. Lawſon, late of the continental army, having humanely gone to the enemy, under the ſanction of a flag of truce, to urge the liberation of ſeveral captured ladies, had been detained, and abſolutely refuſed to be delivered up, under a pretence that he was then the commander of the militia aſſembled at Smithfield—that the enemy, after fortifying at Portſmouth, and at the Great Bridge, had embarked a part of their troops, and ſailed, as it was ſuppoſed, on another enterpriſe; and it was apprehended they were deſigned againſt Hampton, or Williamſburg—that general Scott, with a conſiderable body of troops, was preparing to defend whichſoever place ſhould be attacked.

ANNAPOLIS, May 28.

We hear, from good authority, that the governor and council have given orders to the gentlemen appointed by this ſtate to purchaſe wheat and flour for the uſe of the army, to ſtop purchaſing, the quantity required having been procured.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who ſailed on board the Saliſbury, captain George Buchanan, to his friend in this city, dated St. Euſtatia, April 24, 1779.

"On the 3d of February laſt we had the misfortune to fall in with a ſhip called the Pool, of Liverpool, mounting 26 guns, nines and ſixes, commanded by one John Maddock, and bound to New York; we ſaw her about 12 o'clock, and by 5 in the afternoon we were a conſiderable way to windward of her, but it falling little wind, ſhe hoiſted her boat out, and boarded us with only twelve men, and took the brig without meeting with any reſiſtance, owing to the cowardice of our people, who, as ſoon as the boat was within ſhot, ran down below and refuſed to give any aſſiſtance toward the preſervation of the veſſel, which might in all probability have been ſaved, had they ſtayed on deck; for when they boarded us and found us to be an armed veſſel, the commanding officer ſurrendered himſelf, but we had not a man to ſecure them. We were put on board the ſhip that night, where I was uſed very well during my ſtay, being allowed the cabbin and every indulgence I could expect under my ſituation; but the ſcoundrel who went home prizemaſter in the brig, plundered me of all I had, not leaving me a ſhirt to ſhift myſelf, which I never diſcovered till he had ſailed; we had been out only 13 days, and had got as far to the eaſtward as the weſtern iſlands.

"P. S. dated the 28th. A ſhip arrived this day from Amſterdam, brings accounts of a difference that has happened between that court and Great-Britain, owing to ſeveral veſſels that have been taken from the Dutch under pretence that they had French property on board; they have been demanded by the Dutch, but refuſed. No poſt had paſſed between Holland and England for more than fourteen days before this ſhip ſailed, and it is generally believed that it will end in a ſeparation of the two powers."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 25.

"We have been all in confuſion and uproar here. Yeſterday a number of people aſſembled and ſeem'd determined on ſome deſperate matter. Advertiſements have been printed and ſtuck up in ſeveral parts of this city, threatening the merchants in very ſevere terms. Three or four men were ſeized and ſent to gaol for pulling down the advertiſements. There is to be a meeting of the town this afternoon, when it is expected ſome ſtep will be taken to reduce the price of things in this city. The rapid riſe of flour, ſugar, coffee, &c. not owing ſo much to the ſcarcity as to the arts and avarice of the engroſſers, call loud for ſome deſperate remedy. The merchants and principal people have petitioned congreſs, praying an immediate attention to the ſtate of the currency, and it is generally thought that every meaſure will be taken that can have a view to ſave its ſinking. A foreign loan, and payment of intereſt in Europe, is talked of. A conſiderable addition to the preſent tax, I believe, is reſolved upon.

"The town meets this afternoon, and the petitioning merchants in the evening.

"Yeſterday was battalion day here—I believe the number did not fall ſhort of 3000, all well armed, and determined to meet the foe come when they will. There ſeems to be an univerſal ſpirit of turning out in the militia prevailing here."

The following is the laſt account we have received of the enemy's proceedings below.

"The 8th of May in the evening the Britiſh fleet came in the Bay. The 10th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. landed a body of men 2 miles below the fort at Portſmouth, which was evacuated. Major Matthews marched with the garriſon to the Great Bridge, at the head of the South Branch, and from thence 7 miles further near North-weſt landing. Thurſday the 11th, a party of the enemy marched towards Great Bridge; at ſame time a galley and ſome ſmall veſſels went up South Branch, moſt of the property moved from Portſmouth having gone that way fell into their hands. Tueſday evening about 250 men, under command of col. Doyle, marched for Suffolk, where they arrived on Thurſday morning; they burnt the town, leaving the church and 2 dwelling houſes, and returned to Portſmouth, leaving a party at Dr. Hall's, under command of lieut. col. Garth; this poſt is 12 miles from Portſmouth. I remained in the neighbourhood of Smithfield till the 19th inſt. and learned that the enemy continued at Portſmouth, but could gain very little advice reſpecting them, no perſon having come out ſince their landing. Col. Parker having gone with a flag, was detained under ſome pretence reſpecting his rank; he had been three days gone when I left Smithfield.

"The accounts of deſerters, of whom I have ſeen 7 or 8, are a good deal confuſed and contradictory, but I conclude from what they ſay, that the Britiſh force at Portſmouth conſiſts of 2 regiments Heſſians, 1 ditto guards, and 1 ditto Iriſh volunteers, and make near 2000 men, commanded by gen. Matthews; their ſhips are the Reaſonable, 64, the Rainbow, 44, a frigate, and the Otter, 16 guns, with 14 tranſports and 11 ſmall veſſels. The movements of the enemy were ſo rapid, that no force could be collected to oppoſe them till they got to Suffolk, on their way they burnt col. Riddick's houſe with a large quantity of pork; they alſo burnt Mr. Murder's and Mr. Shepherd's houſes near Sleepy-Hole ferry, and many others in the neighbourhood. When I left Smithfield, col. Lawſon, who commanded on the ſouth ſide James river, had about 1000 men from the neighbouring counties, and his numbers encreaſing faſt. General Scott, who commands at Williamſburg, had about 1200 militia and 400 regulars, and many more were on the road. The enemy carry plundering to the greateſt extent."

TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *April 3, 1779.*

ORDERED, That all perſons who have been entruſted with public money before the 25th day of March laſt, (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commiſſioners of accounts at Albany) immediately tranſmit their accounts to the auditor-general for ſettlement, on failure whereof they will be proſecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treaſury,
JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.

The ſeveral printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this notice, and continue it in their papers ſix weeks.

Worceſter county, Maryland, May 18, 1779.

NOW in the gaol of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he ſays) living in New-Virginia, whoſe ſirname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, ſome time in October, 1778; he is a ſmall black fellow, about 25 years of age. His maſter is deſired to come and pay charges and take him away.

w8 2 BENJAMIN PURNELL, ſheriff.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, May 10, 1779.

LOST by the ſubſcriber, the time when loſt uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 692 Dollars, No, 431, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date.

Any perſon, on delivering the abovementioned Certificate to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, ſhall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for ſale, thoſe to whom it may be offered are requeſted to ſtop the ſame, and to make the perſon offering give an account how it came into their poſſeſſion. It can be of no uſe to any but the owner, as payment is ſtopt at the Loan-Office. 3 JAMES DICK.

April 20, 1779.

ANY perſons that are lawful heirs to Hugh Cloyd, late of Talbot county, in Maryland, deceaſed, by enquiring of Zadock Botfield, in ſame county, may hear of ſomething to their advantage. 3 (w5)

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 20th day of May next, the following tracts of LAND, lying within one mile of Calvert county court-houſe, on the main road leading to Benedict ferry,

PART of four tracts of land, containing 306¼ acres, the title indiſputable. On the ſaid land is a good ſhingled framed dwelling houſe, 20 feet by 16, two rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, with a large brick chimney, a framed clapboard kitchen 20 by 16, a corn-houſe and lumber-houſe, a milk-houſe, a paled garden 80 feet ſquare, a 40 feet tobacco-houſe, and one log dwelling-houſe; 269 bearing apple trees, and one young orchard of 117 trees, about 300 young peach trees, and a nurſery of 3 or 400 apple trees, and very good ſwamp ground for meadow; about 150 acres of wood land, with a large quantity of timber and large poplar trees. The quality of the ſoil and improvements will be beſt known by viewing the land. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who live on the ſaid land.

TALBOT, JOHN, FRANCIS, & REBECCAH WILLIAMS. 4 (w5)

THE ſubſcriber propoſing to reprint the LAWS of MARYLAND, now in force, from BACON's collection up to the preſent government, has ſent ſubſcription papers to the clerks of the ſeveral counties, to give thoſe an opportunity of ſubſcribing who are deſirous of having them. They will be done in the ſame manner with BACON's, ſtitched in blue paper, and delivered to the ſubſcribers, for ten dollars each copy.—He intended to have begun the work ſome time ago, but has not yet been able to procure paper fit for the purpoſe.—Subſcriptions are taken in at his office.

4 FREDERICK GREEN.

Lately publiſhed, and to be ſold at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE *in Charles-Street,*

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Paſſed laſt SESSION of ASSEMBLY;

AND

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

4 SENATE

AND

HOUSE of DELEGATES.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street.*